Claims

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Process for qualitative and/or quantitative detection of analytes in liquid and/or solid phases, characterized in that stable or quasi-stable ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances are used as magnetic labeling that is to be identified in immunoassays or other binding assays and the remanent magnetization of the sample is determined as a measurement variable.

2. Process for qualitative and/or quantitative detection of analytes in immunoassays or other binding assays, wherein, at the time of measurement, bound magnetic markers in their totality produce a remanent magnetization of the sample, while at the time of measurement the magnetization of unbound magnetic markers that are present in the sample in their totality fades owing to extrinsic superparamagnetism.

- 3. Process for qualitative and/or quantitative detection of analytes in liquid and solid phases, wherein
 - (i) first structure-specific substances are labeled with ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances, and then
 - (ii) these magnetic labeled structure-specific substances are used in a sample that is to be measured,
 - (iii) the sample to be measured is magnetized with the aid of a magnetic field of suitable intensity that is applied from the outside and,
 - (iv) after the external field is shut off, the remanence of the magnetization of the colloidal particles is measured with the aid of magnetic field sensors,

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whereby the remanence that occurs due to specific binding and its extent are used for analysis.

- 4. Process according to claims 2 and 3, wherein instead of the structure specific substances, analytes that are to be identified are labeled with ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances and the structure-specific substances are added to the samples that are to be measured.
- 5. Process according to claims 1 to 4, wherein the structure-specific substances are antibodies, antibody fragments, biotin, or substances that bind specifically to biotin such as avidin or streptavidin, agonists that bind specifically to receptors or their antagonists, specific peptides and proteins, receptors, enzymes, enzyme substrates, nucleotides, ribonucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acids, carbohydrates, or lipoproteins.
- A process 6: Process according to claims 4 and 5, wherein the structure-specific substances have a binding constant in the range of 10⁵-10¹⁵ (mol/1)⁻¹.
- 7. A process according to claims 3 and 4, wherein the structure-specific substances have a binding constant in the range of 10^7-10^{15} (mol/1)⁻¹.
- 8. Process according to claims 1 to 7, wherein the sample is moved during the measurement and thus the sample signal is modulated.
- 9. Process according to claims 1 to 8, wherein induction coils that are hooked up as gradiometers, fluxgate-magnetometers, giant magnetoresistance sensors, or magnetoresistive converters are used as magnetic field sensors.

10. Process according to claims 1 to 8, wherein SQUIDs are used as magnetic field sensors.

11. Process according to claims 1 to 10; wherein simultaneous determination of several different analytes in sequential liquids or solid substances is carried out by step-by-step magnetization of the sample to be measured.

12. Process according to claim 11, wherein for simultaneous quantitative determination of analytes, different ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances with discrete coercive field intensities are used.

19. Process according to claims 1 to 12, wherein the intrinsic Neelian relaxation times of the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances that are used are greater than the measuring time.

- 14. Process according to claim 13, wherein the Neelian relaxation times of the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances that are used are longer than 10⁻⁴ seconds at 20°C.
- 15. Process according to claim 13, wherein the Neelian relaxation times of the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances that are used are longer than 1 second at 20°C.
- A process

 16. Process according to claims 1 to 15, wherein the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances have a particle size in the range of 1 to 1000 nm.
- A process

 17. Process according to claims I to 16, wherein the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances have a particle size in the range of 2 to 500 nm.

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- 18. Process according to claims 1 to 17, wherein the ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic substances are stabilized with a shell that is made of oligomeric or polymeric carbohydrates, proteins, peptides, nucleotides, surfactants, synthetic polymers, and/or lipids.
- 19. Compounds for use in processes according to claims 1 to 18, wherein they consist of combinations of stable or quasistable ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances with structurespecific substances.
- 20. Compounds for use in the process according to elaims 1-18, wherein the ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic particles have a Neelian relaxation time that is longer than 10⁻⁴ second.
- 21. Compounds for use in the process according to claims 118, wherein the ferrimagnetic and ferromagnetic particles have a
 Neelian relaxation time that is longer than 1 second.
- 22. Compound according to claim 19, wherein the structurespecific substances are antibodies, antibody fragments, agonists
 that bind specifically to receptors, cytokines, lymphokines,
 endothelins or their antagonists, other specific peptides and
 proteins, receptors, enzymes, enzyme substrates, nucleotides,
 ribonucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acids, carbonydrates, or
 lipoproteins.
- 23. Compound for use in the process according to claims 1

 28, wherein the ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances are stable or quasi-stable colloidal particles that are made of iron oxides, barium ferrite, strontium ferrite, pure iron, chromium

dioxide, nickel, and cobalt, as well as iron oxides with manganese, copper, nickel, or cobalt additives.

24. Agents for use in the process according to claims 11 and 12, wherein they contain several ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances with various coercive field intensities.

- 25. Use of the processes according to claims 1-18 in fertility, histocompatibility, allergology, infectiology, hygiene, genetics, virology, bacteriology, toxicology, pathology, environmental analysis, or medical diagnosis.
- 26. Process for the detection of ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances that are introduced into the human body or that are applied on the human body, wherein the remanence of the magnetization of the ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances is determined after a magnetizing field is shut off.
- 27. Process for the detection of ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances that are introduced into the human body or applied on the human body characterized in that first
 - (i) structure-specific substances are labeled with ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances, and then
 - (ii) these magnetic labeled structure-specific substances are introduced into the living organism or applied to the organism,
 - (iii) an advantageous volume of the organism is magnetized with the aid of a magnetic field that is applied from the outside and,

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(iv) after the external field is shut off, the remanence of the magnetization of the magnetic markers is measured with the aid of magnetic field sensors.

- 28. Process according to claim 27, wherein antibodies, antibody fragments, agonists that bind specifically to receptors or their antagonists, specific peptides and proteins, receptors, enzymes, enzyme substrates, nucleotides, ribonucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acids, carbohydrates, or lipoproteins are used as structure-specific substances.
- 29. Process according to claim 28, wherein the agonists or antagonists that bind specifically to receptors are cytokines, lymphokines, endothelins, or their antagonists.
- 30. Process according to claim 28, wherein the structure-specific substances have a binding constant in the range of 10⁵-10¹⁵ (mol/1)⁻¹.
- 31. Process according to claim 28, wherein the structure-specific substances have a binding constant in the range of 10⁷-10¹⁵ (mol/1)⁻¹.
- 32. Process according to claims 26 to 31, wherein Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices (SQUIDs), induction coils, fluxgate-magnetometers, giant magnetoresistance sensors, or magnetoresistive converters are used as magnetic field sensors.
- 33. Use of the compounds according to one of claims 19 to 23, in processes according to claims 27 to 32.
- 34. Use of ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances in the process according to claim 26.

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35. Agents for use in processes according to claims 27 to 32, wherein they contain a mixture of different ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances with structure-specific substances.

The process claim 7, 36. Compounds for use in processes according to claims 26 to 32, wherein the Neelian relaxation time of the ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances is longer than 10⁻⁴ second at 37°C.

37. Compounds for use in processes according to claims 26 to 22, wherein the Neelian relaxation time of the ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic substances is longer than 1 second at 37°C.

38. Gempounds according to claims 36 and 37, wherein the ferrimagnetic or ferromagnetic substances are iron oxides or iron oxides with manganese, copper, nickel, or cobalt additives.

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